

CHAPTER 24**9-1-1 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SYSTEM****Authority**

N.J.S.A. 52:17C-15b.

Source and Effective DateR.2000 d.350, effective July 31, 2000.
See: 32 N.J.R. 1912(a), 32 N.J.R. 3174(b).**Chapter Expiration Date**

In accordance with N.J.S.A. 52:14B-5.1c, Chapter 24, 9-1-1 Emergency Telephone System, expires on January 27, 2006. See: 37 N.J.R. 2601(a).

Chapter Historical Note

Chapter 24, 9-1-1 Emergency Telephone System, was originally codified in Title 13 as Chapter 81, 9-1-1 Emergency Telephone System. Chapter 81 was adopted as R.1990 d.392, effective August 6, 1990. See: 22 N.J.R. 1234(a), 22 N.J.R. 2332(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 81, 9-1-1 Emergency Telephone System, was readopted as R.1995 d.478, effective August 3, 1995. See: 27 N.J.R. 2539(a), 27 N.J.R. 3376(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 81, 9-1-1 Emergency Telephone System, was readopted as R.2000 d.350, effective July 31, 2000, and was recodified to N.J.A.C. 17:24, effective August 21, 2000. Subchapter 11, Certified Local Exchange Carriers (CLEC) as Interconnection Requirements, was adopted as new rules by R.2000 d.350, effective August 21, 2000. See: Source and Effective Date. See, also, section annotations.

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SUBCHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS**17:24-1.1 Purpose**

The chapter establishes the technical requirements and operational standards for all components of the Statewide 9-1-1 Enhanced Emergency Telephone System. It defines and allocates responsibility for planning, equipping, staffing, establishing, operating and maintaining Public Safety Answering Points, Public Safety Dispatch Points, and the Enhanced 9-1-1 Network, and it defines and allocates responsibility for providing information necessary to establish and

maintain the Automatic Location Information capability of the System.

17:24-1.2 Definitions

The following words and terms, as used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Abandoned call” means a call placed to 9-1-1 in which the caller disconnects before the call can be answered by the PSAP.

“Automatic Location Identification (ALI)” means the automatic display of the calling party’s telephone number, address and supplementary information at the PSAP.

“Automatic Number Identification (ANI)” means the automatic display of the calling party’s telephone number.

“Average busiest hour” means the one-hour period during each week in which the most emergency telephone calls are received.

“Blind transfer” means failing to advise the calling party that the call is being transferred and failing to remain on the line until there is confirmation that the appropriate transfer has been made.

“Call relay” means pertinent information is received by the PSAP operator and relayed to the proper dispatch center.

“Call referral” means callers are referred to secondary numbers for response to their needs.

“Call transfer” means the PSAP operator determines the proper responding agency and connects the caller to that agency which then performs the necessary dispatching.

“Calling party hold” means a feature that prevents the calling party from disconnecting the call even if the caller hangs up the telephone.

“Commission” means the New Jersey State 9-1-1 Commission established pursuant to N.J.S.A. 52:17C-2 which shall oversee the Office of Emergency Telecommunications Services in the planning, design, and implementation of the Statewide emergency enhanced 9-1-1 telephone system.

“Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD)” means a computer system designed to assist PSAP/PSDP operators and dispatchers to increase the efficiency and accuracy of dispatching public safety services.

“Conventional PSAP” means a PSAP that has on-site ANI controllers which are directly connected to one of the 9-1-1 OETS Statewide Network Tandem Switches via central office type trunks and requires on-site ALI multiplexers and other dedicated equipment and data circuits in order to receive, process or transfer 9-1-1 calls.

“Dedicated trunks” means telephone lines used exclusively for transmission of 9-1-1 calls. Other trunks are shared by multiple telephone numbers.

“Dial tone first” means the allowance of a 9-1-1 or “0” Operator calls to be completed without the deposit of a coin or credit card.

“Direct dispatch” means 9-1-1 call answering and public safety dispatching is done by the personnel at the PSAP.

“Emergency Service Zone” (ESZ) means the geographical area having a unique combination of police, fire, and EMS services.

“Enhanced 9-1-1” means an emergency telephone system that provides sophisticated features via computers and electronic switches so that calls can be selectively routed to one of multiple PSAPs and, when answered, provides an ANI and/or ALI display at the PSAP.

“Forced disconnect” means the capability of a PSAP to disconnect a 9-1-1 call to avoid caller jamming of the incoming phone lines.

“Instant playback recorder” means a device that records voice or voice/ALI data and is capable of instantly replaying the same.

“Integrated PSAP” means a PSAP that is directly interconnected to one of the 9-1-1 OETS Statewide Network Tandem Switches, intercommunicates via Dual Tone Multi-Frequency (DTMF), and does not necessarily require on-site control cabinets or switches in order to receive, process or transfer 9-1-1 calls.

“Logging recorder” means a device that electronically records all voice communications and transactions on the 9-1-1 network at PSAPs and PSDPs. A logging recorder provides date/time information, is operative on a continuous or controlled basis, and is primarily for archival purposes.

“Master Street Address Guide (MSAG)” means the computer file containing address ranges and communities that define the emergency service zones.

“OETS” means the Office of Emergency Telecommunications Services in the New Jersey Office of Information Technology.

“P.01 grade of service” means a grade of emergency telephone service where no more than one call in 100 attempts will be blocked during the average busiest hour.

“Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP)” means the first point of reception of a 9-1-1 call.

“Public Safety Dispatch Points (PSDP)” means a location which provides dispatch services for one or more public safety agencies.